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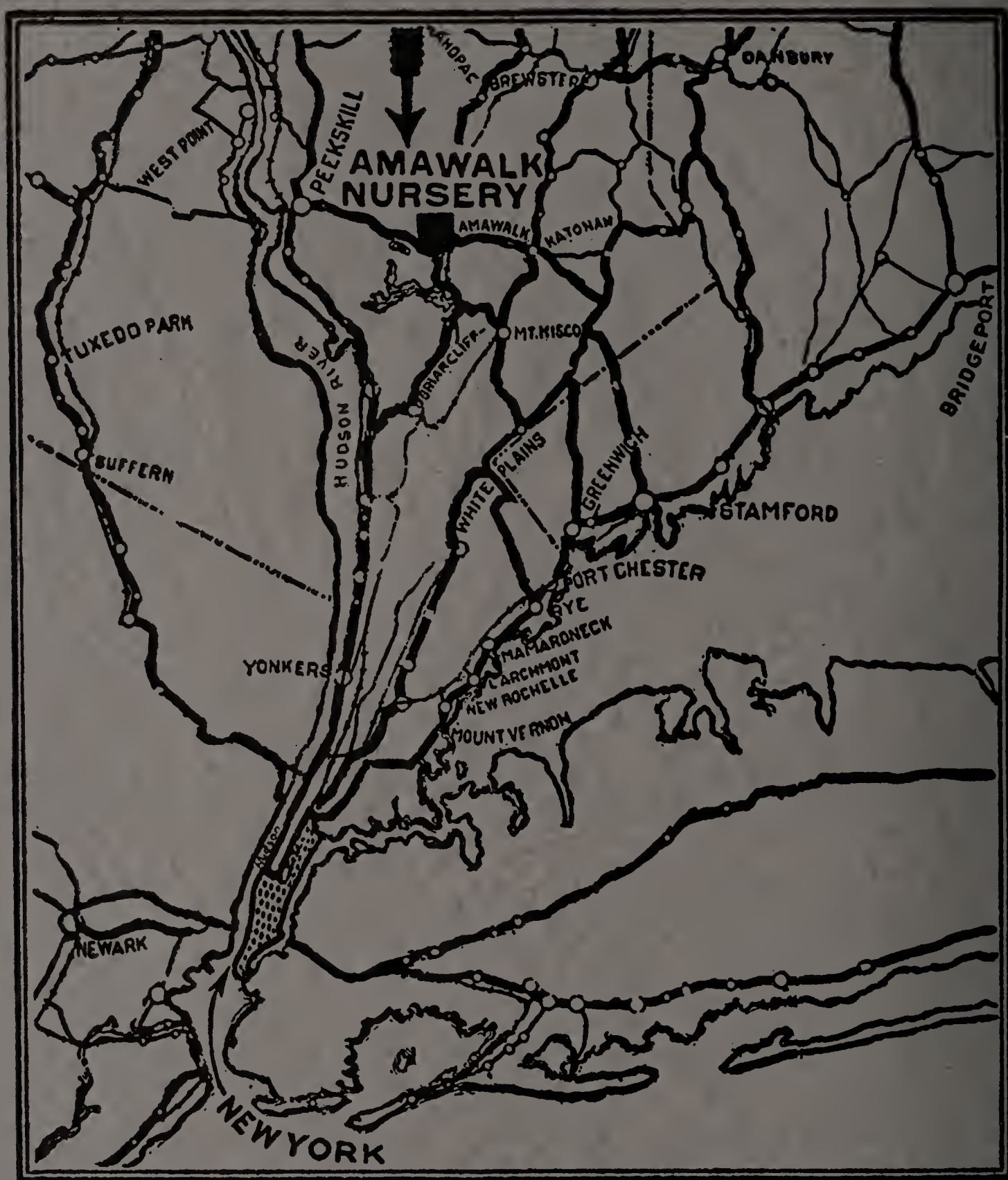
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1874
Miss ~~Amelia~~

AMAWALK

CATALOGUE

1935



HOW TO REACH AMAWALK

AMAWALK is located in Westchester County, thirty miles north of New York. The entrance to the Nursery is opposite the railroad station at Amawalk, on the Putnam Branch of the New York Central. Amawalk is eight miles east of Peekskill on the Hudson River Division and five miles west of Katonah on the Harlem Division of the New York Central. Amawalk is located on the State Road from Briarcliff to Lake Mahopac and from Katonah to Peekskill. It is three miles east of the intersection of the Bronx River Parkway Extension with the Crompond-Peekskill Road.

AMAWALK NURSERY

AMAWALK
WESTCHESTER COUNTY
NEW YORK

March 1st 1935

Important Offer To Our Customers

We take pleasure in handing you herewith our new 1935 catalogue of Amawalk Trees.

In order to anticipate the volume of business we expect this spring, we are making the following offer:

For all trees selected and ordered during the month of March 1935, a discount of 20% from the catalogue price will be allowed. A deposit of 25% of purchase price will be required at the time the trees are selected and the order given.

After April first the prices in our catalogue will be in effect with no discount.

Very truly yours,

AMAWALK NURSERY

AMAWALK NURSERY

INCORPORATED

Sales

EVELYN W. SMITH

ERIC L. HODGE

Operations

CLARENCE F. MURPHY

1935

**Located at Amawalk
Westchester County, New York
Telephone, Yorktown Heights 200**

Copyright 1935

All Trees sold
at Amarrall are
Perfect Specimen Trees
Evelyn N. Smith
Amarrall Nursery

Amarrall
January 1935

AMAWALK

IN the year 1890 Major Orlando Jay Smith, founder and President of the American Press Association and active in public spirited movements of his time, found a hobby in the growing of the finest trees to their ultimate beauty.

His enthusiasm for the hobby led him all over the world, and his estate at Amawalk became the embodiment of his highest inspirations. With his passing the estate, under the direction of his daughter, Evelyn W. Smith, was continued, until today it is represented by the Amawalk Nursery.

The fruit of his hobby was sought after and in time became available to friends and acquaintances, and later to communities, individuals and Landscape Architects. They recognize the vision and the ideal which, conceived many years ago, has reached its fulfillment in the large sized specimen trees today available at Amawalk.

Amawalk has been developed on the ideals of its founder into the largest big tree nursery in the world. These ideals are still its inspiration.

AMAWALK TREES

Amawalk was established over thirty years ago for the purpose of producing the finest large-sized ornamental trees that can be grown. It has since developed into the largest big tree nursery in the world.

Location

The location for the Nursery was most carefully selected with regard to soils, exposures and shipping facilities.

Soils and Exposures

Amawalk has over 1000 acres of the most fertile land in the hills of Westchester County, thirty miles north of New York City. On our hills we have light, dry soils and exposed situations, and in the low lands, rich, heavy ground and sheltered locations. Owing to these exposures and soils we are able to grow each kind of tree under the conditions most favorable to its development.

Climate Produces Hardy Growth

A more severe winter climate prevails at Amawalk than in New York City, due to an altitude of four hundred to one thousand feet, thereby producing a hardier growth in our trees than would otherwise be possible. We grow only those varieties of trees which we have proved to be absolutely hardy.

Scientific Development of Trees

The most scientific methods are used in the development of Amawalk trees. They are continuously cultivated, top-pruned, root-pruned and transplanted. Every tree listed in our catalogue has been growing at Amawalk for from ten to twenty-five years, during which time it has been many times transplanted in order to obtain the fibrous root development necessary to withstand its final transplanting with the least possible setback.

AMAWALK TREES

Only Developed Trees Offered for Sale

We do not offer any small-sized, immature trees for sale. Only those trees are catalogued that have received sufficient Amawalk training to enable them to assume the habits of the matured trees. The longer we grow our trees the finer they become; our 20 to 30 foot evergreens are heavier and older, and our 10 to 15 inch deciduous trees are more matured than are trees of similar size elsewhere.

Digging Trees

The greatest care is taken in the digging and handling of our trees, so as not to injure either the root system or the branches. Our most experienced men are in charge of the digging, the balling and the loading of the trees.

Loading Trees

No order is dug until just before the trees are to leave the Nursery. If the trees are to be delivered by truck, they are dug in the morning, loaded on the truck in the afternoon, and delivered as early as possible the next morning. When the order is to be shipped by freight, the trees are not dug until the freight car is on our siding.

Railroad Shipments

An advantage of our location on the Putnam Branch of the New York Central Railroad is that our freight shipments to the North, South, East and West do not have to be routed through New York City. Our shipments to the West make Albany the day after leaving Amawalk.

Planting Trees

We guarantee that every tree leaving Amawalk is in the best condition obtainable with scientific care and handling. To obtain the best results, this tree has to be planted on the purchaser's grounds in the soil and exposure best suited to its variety. It has also to be properly planted and receive adequate attention for the first year after transplanting or until its roots become re-established.

A M A W A L K T R E E S

Advice in Regard to Care of Trees

Through a method of inspection of all trees planted within calling distance of Amawalk, we are in touch with the conditions of each tree we send out and give advice in regard to its care. These inspections are made periodically, and a record is kept in our office. To those customers who live too far from our Nursery to get the benefit of this service we give our best advice by letter, and endeavor to have a representative inspect their trees once or twice a year.

Advice in Regard to Planting

To our customers we are glad to give, without charge, detailed instructions in the planting and care of their trees, as well as advice as to what varieties of trees will do best planted on their estate.

Advice in Regard to Development of Property

We will, upon request, be glad to advise them as to how they can best obtain information as to the development of any part of their grounds.

A country place properly planted should increase yearly in value and beauty, and it is to this end that we are anxious to co-operate with our customers to obtain for them at an early date the full beauty and development of their trees.

Measurements, Prices, Delivery, Guarantee

Measuring Trees

Deciduous trees are measured by their caliper, diameter of the trunk 12 inches from the ground. As no two trees will make the same growth, the height of deciduous trees is approximated in this catalogue as closely as possible. Evergreens are measured by their height only.

Specimen Tree Standard

All trees listed in this catalogue measure up to the highest requirements of specimen trees. No inferior trees are grown at Amawalk.

A M A W A L K T R E E S

Selecting Trees

We are always pleased to have customers visit Amawalk and choose by tagging their own trees. As none but specimens are grown, customers are allowed to select any tree at the catalogue price for its variety and size. The price per tree is the same regardless of the quantity ordered.

Prices

The catalogue price of our trees includes their proper digging, balling when necessary, and loading on trucks or in freight cars, and are f.o.b. Amawalk. All evergreens and certain deciduous trees (such as Beech, Dogwood, and Hawthorns) are dug with a ball of earth around the roots. The balls of smaller sizes are secured with burlap, and the larger with a canvas bag and wooden platform. This insures the least possible disturbance of the roots.

Deliveries

The prices in this catalogue are f.o.b. Amawalk. Deliveries can be made by freight, express or motor truck. For freight shipment the cars are packed on our own siding. For less than carload shipment, packing is charged for at cost. For delivery by motor truck, cost price only is charged, this charge being based upon the size of the load and the distance it has to go.

Guarantee

We guarantee that every tree leaving Amawalk is in the best condition obtainable by scientific care and handling. If correctly planted in suitable location, and given adequate attention thereafter, it will live. As we have obviously no control over the treatment our trees receive after leaving our hands, we do not guarantee that they will live. To do so would mean increased prices and would place an unnecessary burden on those customers whose trees are properly cared for. However, to accommodate those purchasers who prefer their trees insured, we will for a pre-arranged premium agree to re-supply f.o.b. Amawalk any tree which fails to live one year after transplanting.

Deciduous Trees

Namely, those that yearly drop their leaves

Beech—*Fagus*

Amawalk Beech are dug with a ball of earth around the roots, secured with a canvas bag and wooden platform.

EUROPEAN GREEN. *Fagus Sylvatica*

Native to England. The time is coming when the value of the European Beech will be as greatly appreciated in this country as it is in England, where it is one of the favorite trees for lawn and hedge planting. As a specimen it forms a large and majestic tree, with branches growing to the ground in contrast to the maples, oaks and other high branched trees. For hedge planting it has no equal, making a beautiful, permanent and impenetrable barrier. The old leaves remain until they are forced off by the new ones in the spring, and it is therefore as useful as the evergreens for a screen during the winter. Prefers a rich, loamy soil.

	Each
3 in. cal., 12 ft. high . . .	\$ 16
3½ in. cal., 13 ft. high	20
4 in. cal., 14 ft. high	25
4½ in. cal., 15 ft. high	30
5 in. cal., 16 ft. high	35
5½ in. cal., 17 ft. high	40
6 in. cal., 18 ft. high	45
6½ in. cal., 19 ft. high	50
7 in. cal., 20 ft. high	55
7½ in. cal., 21 ft. high	60
8 in. cal., 22 ft. high	70
8½ in. cal., 23 ft. high	80
9 in. cal., 24 ft. high	90
9½ in. cal., 25 ft. high	100
10 in. cal., 26 ft. high	110
10½ in. cal., 27 ft. high	120
11 in. cal., 28 ft. high	135
11½ in. cal., 29 ft. high	150
12 in. cal., 30 ft. high	165
12½ in. cal., 31 ft. high	180
13 in. cal., 32 ft. high	195

AMAWALK TREES

Beech—*Fagus*

[Continued]

EUROPEAN PURPLE. *Fagus Sylvatica Purpurea*

The purple leaved variety of the European Beech. The foliage in spring is rich crimson, changing later to a deep purple. Our trees were selected in England especially for their color.

	Each
3 in. cal., 12 ft. high	\$ 20
3½ in. cal., 13 ft. high	25
4 in. cal., 14 ft. high . . .	30
4½ in. cal., 15 ft. high . . .	35
5 in. cal., 16 ft. high . . .	40
5½ in. cal., 17 ft. high . . .	45
6 in. cal., 18 ft. high . . .	50
6½ in. cal., 20 ft. high . . .	55
7 in. cal., 21 ft. high . . .	60
7½ in. cal., 22 ft. high . . .	70
8 in. cal., 23 ft. high . . .	80
8½ in. cal., 24 ft. high . . .	90
9 in. cal., 25 ft. high . . .	100
9½ in. cal., 26 ft. high . . .	110
10 in. cal., 27 ft. high . . .	120
10½ in. cal., 28 ft. high . . .	135
11 in. cal., 29 ft. high . . .	150
11½ in. cal., 30 ft. high . . .	165

Birch—*Betula*

Amawalk Birches are dug with a ball of earth around the roots, secured with a canvas bag and wooden platform.

PAPER. *Betula Papyrifera*

The finest of our native White Birches. It grows to be a medium sized tree with creamy white bark. Effective when planted in contrast with evergreens.

	Each
3 in. cal., 16 ft. high . . .	\$ 14
4 in. cal., 20 ft. high . . .	20
5 in. cal., 22 ft. high . . .	30
6 in. cal., 24 ft. high . . .	50
7 in. cal., 26 ft. high . . .	70
8 in. cal., 27 ft. high . . .	90
9 in. cal., 28 ft. high . . .	110

AMAWALK TREES

Cercidiphyllum

JAPANESE. *Cercidiphyllum Japonicum*

This is a rare and interesting tree to plant for a low screen. It grows about thirty feet high and is symmetrical in form, with many slender branches growing to the ground. Its greatest beauty is the foliage. In the spring the young leaves are copper-colored and in the autumn they turn to unusual shades of purplish red and yellow.

	Each
7 ft. high	\$ 10
8 ft. high	12
9 ft. high	15
10 ft. high	20
11 ft. high	25
12 ft. high	30
13 ft. high	35

Dogwood—Cornus

Amawalk Dogwoods are dug with a ball of earth around the roots, secured with a canvas bag and wooden platform.

WHITE-FLOWERING. *Cornus Florida*

A small sized tree with wide spreading branches. The most valuable of our flowering trees, being equally beautiful in the spring and fall. The large white blossoms appear in May; during the late fall the berries and leaves turn a brilliant scarlet.

	Each
8 ft. high	\$ 10
9 ft. high	15
10 ft. high	20
11 ft. high	25
12 ft. high	30

RED-FLOWERING. *Cornus Florida Rubra*

Similar to the above, with bright red flowers. Very effective when grouped with the white-flowering variety.

	Each
7 ft. high	\$ 12
8 ft. high	15
9 ft. high	20
10 ft. high	25

AMERICAN WALK TREES

Elm—*Ulmus*

AMERICAN. *Ulmus Americana*

The most characteristic of our native shade trees. It forms a noble avenue, the outward curve of the branches giving the effect of a Gothic arch. Prefers a moist well drained soil but is not too particular as to soil requirements. One of the best trees for immediate effect due to its rapid growth and the large size it attains.

	Each
3 in. cal., 16 ft. high ...	\$ 9
3½ in. cal., 17 ft. high ...	12
4 in. cal., 18 ft. high ...	15
4½ in. cal., 19 ft. high ...	20
5 in. cal., 20 ft. high ...	25
5½ in. cal., 22 ft. high ...	30
6 in. cal., 24 ft. high ...	35
6½ in. cal., 26 ft. high ...	40
7 in. cal., 28 ft. high ...	45
7½ in. cal., 30 ft. high ...	50
8 in. cal., 32 ft. high ...	60
8½ in. cal., 34 ft. high ...	70
9 in. cal., 35 ft. high ...	80
9½ in. cal., 36 ft. high ...	90
10 in. cal., 37 ft. high ...	100
10½ in. cal., 38 ft. high ...	110
11 in. cal., 40 ft. high ...	120
11½ in. cal., 41 ft. high ...	130
12 in. cal., 42 ft. high ...	140
13 in. cal., 46 ft. high ...	165
14 in. cal., 50 ft. high ...	195
15 in. cal., 52 ft. high ...	225

EUROPEAN. *Ulmus Campestris Latifolia*

A stately, compact, robust tree which holds its branches up and carries its leaves until late in the autumn. It grows rapidly and develops into a majestic tree. Likes the same soil conditions as the American Elm.

	Each
6 in. cal., 24 ft. high ...	\$ 40
7 in. cal., 26 ft. high ...	55
8 in. cal., 28 ft. high ...	75
9 in. cal., 30 ft. high ...	95
10 in. cal., 32 ft. high ...	115
11 in. cal., 34 ft. high ...	135

A M A W A L K T R E E S

Ginko—Salisburia

MAIDENHAIR TREE. *Salisburia Adiantifolia*

Native of Japan. This tree has become very popular during the last few years, owing to its unusual form and its odd leaves, which resemble those of the maidenhair fern. It is especially to be recommended for city planting as it withstands smoke conditions.

	Each
3 in. cal., 14 ft. high . . .	\$ 15
3½ in. cal., 16 ft. high . . .	20
4 in. cal., 18 ft. high . . .	25
4½ in. cal., 20 ft. high . . .	30
5 in. cal., 22 ft. high . . .	40

Hawthorn—Crataegus

Amawalk Hawthorns are dug with a ball of earth around the roots, secured with a canvas bag and wooden platform.

COCKSPUR. *Crataegus Crus-Galli*

Forms a bushy tree about twenty feet high. Equally good for specimen lawn planting or hedge planting. Has pink flowers in the spring and clusters of bright red fruit in the autumn.

	Each
8 ft. high	\$ 8
9 ft. high	10
10 ft. high	12
11 ft. high	15

PAUL'S SCARLET. *Crataegus Oxycantha Pauli*

Similar to the above, with bright red double flowers blooming in June

	Each
7 ft. high	\$ 6
8 ft. high	8
9 ft. high	10
10 ft. high	12

Horsechestnut—Aesculus

WHITE DOUBLE-FLOWERING. *Aesculus Hippocastanum*
Flore Albo Pleno

The finest variety of Horsechestnut for park and avenue planting as it bears no nuts. It has double flowers which bloom in early summer. Forms a large, heavy branched tree of spreading habit.

		Each
7	in. cal., 21 ft. high . . .	\$ 50
8	in. cal., 23 ft. high . . .	70
9	in. cal., 24 ft. high . . .	90
10	in. cal., 25 ft. high . . .	110
11	in. cal., 26 ft. high . . .	135
12	in. cal., 27 ft. high . . .	165
13	in. cal., 28 ft. high . . .	200



*A block of sheared Amawalk Norway Spruce
 20 to 30 feet high*

AMERICAN TREES

Linden—Tilia

AMERICAN. *Tilia Americana*

A handsome native shade tree which grows quickly and thrives in the poorest soil. It forms a symmetrical avenue tree. The fragrant white flowers appear in June.

	Each
7 in. cal., 24 ft. high . . .	\$ 40
7 ½ in. cal., 25 ft. high . . .	50
8 in. cal., 26 ft. high . . .	60
8 ½ in. cal., 27 ft. high . . .	70
9 in. cal., 28 ft. high . . .	80
9 ½ in. cal., 29 ft. high . . .	90
10 in. cal., 30 ft. high . . .	100
10 ½ in. cal., 31 ft. high . . .	110
11 in. cal., 32 ft. high . . .	120
11 ½ in. cal., 33 ft. high . . .	130
12 in. cal., 34 ft. high . . .	145
12 ½ in. cal., 35 ft. high . . .	160
13 in. cal., 36 ft. high . . .	180

EUROPEAN LARGE-LEAVED. *Tilia Platyphyllos*

The broad-leaved variety of the European Linden. Develops into the largest tree of all European Lindens.

	Each
5 in. cal., 23 ft. high . . .	\$ 35
5 ½ in. cal., 24 ft. high . . .	40
6 in. cal., 25 ft. high . . .	45
6 ½ in. cal., 26 ft. high . . .	50
7 in. cal., 27 ft. high . . .	60
7 ½ in. cal., 28 ft. high . . .	70
8 in. cal., 29 ft. high . . .	80
8 ½ in. cal., 30 ft. high . . .	90
9 in. cal., 31 ft. high . . .	100
9 ½ in. cal., 32 ft. high . . .	110

AM A W A L K T R E E S

Linden—Tilia

[Continued]

EUROPEAN SMALL-LEAVED. *Tilia Vulgaris*

A small sized tree of compact growth with small leaves. The best Linden for street planting. It grows rapidly and holds its leaves until late in the autumn.

	Each
5 in. cal., 20 ft. high . . .	\$ 45
5½ in. cal., 21 ft. high . . .	50
6 in. cal., 22 ft. high . . .	60
6½ in. cal., 23 ft. high . . .	70
7 in. cal., 23 ft. high . . .	80
7½ in. cal., 24 ft. high . . .	90
8 in. cal., 24 ft. high . . .	100
8½ in. cal., 25 ft. high . . .	110
9 in. cal., 25 ft. high . . .	120
9½ in. cal., 26 ft. high . . .	130
10 in. cal., 27 ft. high . . .	140

SILVER. *Tilia Argentea*

An unusually symmetrical tree with very luxuriant foliage. The leaves are dark green above and silver on the under side. The fragrant flowers appear in June.

	Each
8 in. cal., 24 ft. high . . .	\$ 70
8½ in. cal., 25 ft. high . . .	80
9 in. cal., 26 ft. high . . .	90
9½ in. cal., 28 ft. high . . .	100
10 in. cal., 30 ft. high . . .	110
10½ in. cal., 32 ft. high . . .	120
11 in. cal., 34 ft. high . . .	130
11½ in. cal., 35 ft. high . . .	145
12 in. cal., 36 ft. high . . .	160
12½ in. cal., 37 ft. high . . .	175
13 in. cal., 38 ft. high . . .	190
13½ in. cal., 39 ft. high . . .	205

A M A W A L K T R E E S

Maple—Acer

NORWAY. *Acer Platanoides*

The Norway Maple is one of the most satisfactory trees for either street or lawn planting. It grows rapidly in even the poorest soil and most exposed situations, and suffers practically no setback after transplanting. It forms a large tree with a spreading head and deep green leaves which remain on the tree until November. The only condition in which the Norway Maple will not thrive is in wet ground. There it is safer to plant the Sugar Maple or Silver Maple. The Norway Maple is one of the best trees for city planting.

	Each
3 in. cal., 18 ft. high ...	\$ 12
3 ½ in. cal., 19 ft. high ...	15
4 in. cal., 20 ft. high ...	20
4 ½ in. cal., 21 ft. high ...	25
5 in. cal., 22 ft. high ...	30
5 ½ in. cal., 23 ft. high ...	35
6 in. cal., 24 ft. high ...	40
6 ½ in. cal., 25 ft. high ...	45
7 in. cal., 26 ft. high ...	50
7 ½ in. cal., 27 ft. high ...	60
8 in. cal., 28 ft. high ...	70
8 ½ in. cal., 29 ft. high ...	80
9 in. cal., 30 ft. high ...	90
9 ½ in. cal., 31 ft. high ...	100
10 in. cal., 32 ft. high ...	115
10 ½ in. cal., 34 ft. high ...	130
11 in. cal., 36 ft. high ...	150
11 ½ in. cal., 38 ft. high ...	170
12 in. cal., 40 ft. high ...	190
12 ½ in. cal., 42 ft. high ...	210
13 in. cal., 44 ft. high ...	230
13 ½ in. cal., 46 ft. high ...	250
14 in. cal., 48 ft. high ...	270
14 ½ in. cal., 49 ft. high ...	290
15 in. cal., 50 ft. high ...	310
15 ½ in. cal., 51 ft. high ...	330
16 in. cal., 52 ft. high ...	350



Amawalk Norway Maple 10 inch caliper, 32 feet high

AMAWALK TREES

Maple—Acer

[Continued]

SCHWEDLER'S NORWAY. *Acer Platanoides Schwedleri*

A variety of the Norway Maple with very brilliant coloring. The foliage in the spring is blood-red, turning later to a rich, dark green.

	Each
3 in. cal., 17 ft. high . . .	\$ 15
3 ½ in. cal., 18 ft. high . . .	20
4 in. cal., 18 ft. high . . .	25
4 ½ in. cal., 19 ft. high . . .	30
5 in. cal., 19 ft. high . . .	35
5 ½ in. cal., 20 ft. high . . .	40
6 in. cal., 20 ft. high . . .	45
6 ½ in. cal., 21 ft. high . . .	50
7 in. cal., 22 ft. high . . .	60
7 ½ in. cal., 23 ft. high . . .	70
8 in. cal., 24 ft. high . . .	80
8 ½ in. cal., 25 ft. high . . .	90
9 in. cal., 26 ft. high . . .	100
9 ½ in. cal., 27 ft. high . . .	115
10 in. cal., 28 ft. high . . .	130
10 ½ in. cal., 29 ft. high . . .	150
11 in. cal., 30 ft. high . . .	170
11 ½ in. cal., 31 ft. high . . .	190
12 in. cal., 32 ft. high . . .	210
12 ½ in. cal., 33 ft. high . . .	230
13 in. cal., 34 ft. high . . .	250
13 ½ in. cal., 35 ft. high . . .	270
14 in. cal., 36 ft. high . . .	290
14 ½ in. cal., 37 ft. high . . .	310

AMAWALK TREES

Maple—Acer

[Continued]

SCARLET. *Acer Rubrum*

Remarkable in the spring for its masses of red flowers and seeds, and in the fall for its brilliant crimson leaves. Thrives best in heavy, moist ground.

	Each
3 in. cal., 16 ft. high . . .	\$ 10
3 ½ in. cal., 17 ft. high . . .	12
4 in. cal., 18 ft. high . . .	15
4 ½ in. cal., 19 ft. high . . .	20
5 in. cal., 20 ft. high . . .	25
5 ½ in. cal., 21 ft. high . . .	30
6 in. cal., 22 ft. high . . .	35

SUGAR. *Acer Saccharum*

A well known native shade tree which thrives best in rich, well drained soil. It is one of the finest trees for fall coloring, the foliage turning to shades of yellow, orange and scarlet. Forms a large tree with spreading branches.

	Each
3 in. cal., 20 ft. high . . .	\$ 12
3 ½ in. cal., 22 ft. high . . .	15
4 in. cal., 24 ft. high . . .	20
4 ½ in. cal., 25 ft. high . . .	25
5 in. cal., 26 ft. high . . .	30
5 ½ in. cal., 27 ft. high . . .	35
6 in. cal., 28 ft. high . . .	40
6 ½ in. cal., 29 ft. high . . .	50
7 in. cal., 30 ft. high . . .	60
7 ½ in. cal., 31 ft. high . . .	70
8 in. cal., 32 ft. high . . .	80
8 ½ in. cal., 33 ft. high . . .	90
9 in. cal., 34 ft. high . . .	100
9 ½ in. cal., 35 ft. high . . .	110
10 in. cal., 36 ft. high . . .	120
10 ½ in. cal., 38 ft. high . . .	135
11 in. cal., 40 ft. high . . .	150
11 ½ in. cal., 41 ft. high . . .	165

A M A W A L K T R E E S

Maple—Acer

[Continued]

PYRAMIDAL SILVER. *Acer Dasycarpum Pyramidalis*

The best tree to plant where a rapid grower is desired for immediate effect. It is a new and superior variety of the Silver Maple, of compact, symmetrical form and remarkably quick growth. Thrives best in rich, heavy ground.

	Each
9 in. cal., 27 ft. high . . .	\$ 75
9½ in. cal., 28 ft. high . . .	85
10 in. cal., 30 ft. high . . .	95
10½ in. cal., 32 ft. high . . .	105
11 in. cal., 34 ft. high . . .	120
11½ in. cal., 36 ft. high . . .	135
12 in. cal., 38 ft. high . . .	150
12½ in. cal., 39 ft. high . . .	165
13 in. cal., 40 ft. high . . .	180
13½ in. cal., 41 ft. high . . .	200
14 in. cal., 42 ft. high . . .	220
14½ in. cal., 43 ft. high . . .	240
15 in. cal., 44 ft. high . . .	260
15½ in. cal., 45 ft. high . . .	280
16 in. cal., 46 ft. high . . .	300
16½ in. cal., 47 ft. high . . .	320

PURPLE-LEAVED SYCAMORE. *Acer Pseudo-Platanus* *Atropurpureum*

A fine lawn tree with remarkably beautiful foliage. The leaves are a rich, dark green above, and deep, purplish red on the under side, and retain this coloring until fall, when the red becomes more brilliant and the green turns to clear yellow.

	Each
8 in. cal., 25 ft. high . . .	\$ 80
8½ in. cal., 26 ft. high . . .	90
9 in. cal., 27 ft. high . . .	105
9½ in. cal., 28 ft. high . . .	120
10 in. cal., 30 ft. high . . .	135
10½ in. cal., 32 ft. high . . .	150
11 in. cal., 34 ft. high . . .	165
11½ in. cal., 36 ft. high . . .	180

Japanese Maple—*Acer Palmatum*

The Japanese Maple forms a small low-branched tree, growing not more than twenty feet high. It is extensively used for its brilliant coloring and is most effective when several specimens are massed together.

Amawalk Japanese Maples are dug with a ball of earth around the roots, secured with a canvas bag and wooden platform.

OSAKAZUKI. *Acer Palmatum Oskazuki*

The best variety to plant for fall coloring. The leaves are green in the summer and become red in the autumn. Forms a slender tree with broad head and irregular branches.

	Each
8 ft. high	\$ 15
9 ft. high	20
10 ft. high	25
11 ft. high	30
12 ft. high	40
13 ft. high	50
14 ft. high	60
15 ft. high	70

PURPLE-LEAVED. *Acer Palmatum Atropurpureum*

Dwarf, slender, slow-growing tree with rich purple leaves which retain their coloring from early spring until late fall.

	Each
6 ft. high	\$ 10
7 ft. high	12
8 ft. high	15

Mountain Ash—*Sorbus*

MOUNTAIN ASH. *Sorbus Aucuparia*

A small tree conspicuous in the fall for its clusters of red berries.

	Each
2 in. cal., 10 ft. high ...	\$ 5
2½ in. cal., 12 ft. high ...	6
3 in. cal., 14 ft. high ...	8
3½ in. cal., 16 ft. high ...	10

A M A W A L K T R E E S

Oak—Quercus

It is generally considered that the Oaks are of very slow growth, and for that reason they are not planted as extensively as their beauty and vigor merit. This is a mistaken idea. The Oaks here catalogued make nearly as rapid growth as, for example, the Sugar Maple.

AMERICAN PIN. *Quercus Palustris*

The most rapid growing of the Oaks. It is a very beautiful variety, distinguished by its long, somewhat drooping branches. The foliage is deeply cut and turns orange and scarlet in the fall. Grows best in rich, well drained soil.

	Each
3 in. cal., 16 ft. high . . .	\$ 15
3½ in. cal., 18 ft. high . . .	20
4 in. cal., 19 ft. high . . .	25
4½ in. cal., 20 ft. high . . .	30
5 in. cal., 21 ft. high . . .	35
5½ in. cal., 22 ft. high . . .	40
6 in. cal., 23 ft. high . . .	45
6½ in. cal., 24 ft. high . . .	50
7 in. cal., 26 ft. high . . .	60
7½ in. cal., 27 ft. high . . .	70
8 in. cal., 28 ft. high . . .	80
8½ in. cal., 29 ft. high . . .	90
9 in. cal., 30 ft. high . . .	100
9½ in. cal., 31 ft. high . . .	110
10 in. cal., 32 ft. high . . .	120
10½ in. cal., 33 ft. high . . .	135
11 in. cal., 34 ft. high . . .	150
11½ in. cal., 36 ft. high . . .	165
12 in. cal., 38 ft. high . . .	180
12½ in. cal., 40 ft. high . . .	200
13 in. cal., 42 ft. high . . .	220
13½ in. cal., 44 ft. high . . .	240
14 in. cal., 46 ft. high . . .	260
14½ in. cal., 47 ft. high . . .	280
15 in. cal., 48 ft. high . . .	300
15½ in. cal., 49 ft. high . . .	320
16 in. cal., 50 ft. high . . .	340
16½ in. cal., 51 ft. high . . .	360
17 in. cal., 52 ft. high . . .	380



Amawalk Pin Oak 8 inch caliper, 28 feet high

A M A W A L K T R E E S

Oak—*Quercus*

[Continued]

AMERICAN RED. *Quercus Rubra*

Of vigorous, upright habit. The leaves are large, of a rich, dark green, changing to deep red in the autumn. Thrives best in rich, well drained soil.

	Each
3 in. cal., 18 ft. high . . .	\$ 20
3½ in. cal., 20 ft. high . . .	25
4 in. cal., 22 ft. high . . .	30
4½ in. cal., 24 ft. high . . .	35
5 in. cal., 25 ft. high . . .	40
5½ in. cal., 26 ft. high . . .	45
6 in. cal., 27 ft. high . . .	50
6½ in. cal., 28 ft. high . . .	55
7 in. cal., 29 ft. high . . .	60
7½ in. cal., 29 ft. high . . .	70
8 in. cal., 30 ft. high . . .	80
8½ in. cal., 31 ft. high . . .	90
9 in. cal., 32 ft. high . . .	100
9½ in. cal., 33 ft. high . . .	110
10 in. cal., 34 ft. high . . .	120
10½ in. cal., 35 ft. high . . .	135
11 in. cal., 36 ft. high . . .	150
11½ in. cal., 37 ft. high . . .	165
12 in. cal., 38 ft. high . . .	180
12½ in. cal., 39 ft. high . . .	200
13 in. cal., 40 ft. high . . .	220
13½ in. cal., 42 ft. high . . .	240
14 in. cal., 44 ft. high . . .	260
14½ in. cal., 46 ft. high . . .	280
15 in. cal., 48 ft. high . . .	300

WHITE. *Quercus Alba*

Of slower growth and longer life than the preceeding varieties. Develops into a large, stately tree with a broad, open head.

	Each
3 in. cal., 12 ft. high . . .	\$ 25
3½ in. cal., 13 ft. high . . .	30
4 in. cal., 14 ft. high . . .	35
4½ in. cal., 16 ft. high . . .	40
5 in. cal., 18 ft. high . . .	45

AMAWALK TREES

Poplar—Populus

BOLLEANA POPLAR. *Populus Bolleana*

A tall narrow topped tree. Leaves silver on the underside. Not quite as fast growing as the Carolina Poplar, therefore makes a more symmetrical and permanent tree.

	Each
4 in. cal., 20 ft. high . . .	\$ 12
5 in. cal., 24 ft. high . . .	20
6 in. cal., 28 ft. high . . .	30

Tulip Tree—Liriodendron

Amawalk Tulip Trees are dug with a ball of earth around the roots, secured by a canvas bag and wooden platform.

Liriodendron Tulipifera

A native forest tree of tall, pyramidal habit. It has light green, glossy foliage, and tulip-shaped flowers. Prefers moist, well drained soil.

	Each
3 in. cal., 18 ft. high . . .	\$ 15
4 in. cal., 20 ft. high . . .	25
6 in. cal., 24 ft. high . . .	45
7 in. cal., 26 ft. high . . .	55
8 in. cal., 28 ft. high . . .	65

Willow—Salix

The Willows are among the most satisfactory trees to plant in very wet ground, where they make rapid growth.

NIOBE WILLOW. *Salix Niobe*

The golden bark weeping willow. Very attractive during the winter because of its golden branches.

	Each
3 in. cal., 14 ft. high . . .	\$ 10
4 in. cal., 16 ft. high . . .	15

WISCONSIN WEEPING WILLOW. *Salix Dolorosa*

A sturdy fast growing weeping willow.

	Each
3 in. cal., 12 ft. high . . .	\$ 10
4 in. cal., 14 ft. high . . .	15

A M A W A L K T R E E S

Conifers

Namely, the cone-bearing trees, but generally understood to refer to the evergreens.

Amawalk Evergreens are dug with a ball of earth around the roots. This ball in the small trees is secured with a burlap bag, in the large trees with a canvas bag and wooden platform.

Arborvitae—Thuya

AMERICAN. *Thuya Occidentalis*

A native evergreen of pyramidal growth especially adapted for hedges and formal planting. Of slow growth and, like all evergreens, needs well drained soil.

	Each
6 ft. high	\$ 5
8 ft. high	7
10 ft. high	10
12 ft. high	14
14 ft. high	20

DOUGLAS PYRAMIDAL. *Thuya Occidentalis Douglassi Pyramidalis*

A hardy variety of compact growth and dark green foliage. Its slim pyramidal form makes it suitable for formal planting.

	Each
6 ft. high	\$ 6
8 ft. high	10
10 ft. high	15

GLOBE. *Thuya Globosum*

A dwarf, globe-shaped variety, useful for planting in borders.

	Each
2 ft. high	\$ 4
3 ft. high	6

SIBERIAN. *Thuya Occidentalis Wareana*

A very hardy variety of slow, symmetrical, compact growth and dark green coloring.

	Each
6 ft. high	\$ 10
8 ft. high	15

A M A W A L K T R E E S

Cryptomeria

JAPANESE. *Cryptomeria Japonica Lobbi*

A picturesque evergreen from Japan. Of interesting, irregular growth developing into a slender, medium size tree. Light green foliage in summer which changes to a rich bronze in winter. Likes moist soil, but like all evergreens must be well drained.

	Each
6 ft. high	\$ 10
8 ft. high	14
10 ft. high	18

Hemlock—Tsuga

HEMLOCK SPRUCE. *Tsuga Canadensis*

A graceful and beautiful evergreen. Very ornamental when planted singly, and as it stands close shearing it also forms a splendid hedge. It is the only evergreen that can be grown in a partial shade. Grows best in rich, heavy soil.

We can supply Hemlocks in the following sizes, either closely sheared for formal effects and hedge planting, or with their natural open growth.

	Each
5 ft. high	\$ 4
6 ft. high	6
7 ft. high	8
8 ft. high	10
9 ft. high	15
10 ft. high	20
11 ft. high	25
12 ft. high	30
13 ft. high	35
14 ft. high	40
15 ft. high	50
16 ft. high	60
17 ft. high	70
18 ft. high	80
19 ft. high	90
20 ft. high	100
22 ft. high	120
24 ft. high	140

Juniper—Juniperus

RED CEDAR. *Juniperus Virginiana*

Our native Red Cedar, which will grow on the driest hillside. Its narrow, pyramidal shape makes it valuable in landscape work.

	Each
7 ft. high	\$ 6
8 ft. high	8
9 ft. high	10
10 ft. high	12
11 ft. high	14
12 ft. high	17
13 ft. high	20
14 ft. high	25
15 ft. high	30
16 ft. high	35
17 ft. high	40
18 ft. high	45
19 ft. high	50
20 ft. high	55
21 ft. high	60
22 ft. high	70
23 ft. high	80
24 ft. high	90
25 ft. high	100
26 ft. high	110
27 ft. high	120
28 ft. high	130

BLUE CEDAR. *Juniperus Virginiana Glauca*

Similar to the Red Cedar, but of an unusually beautiful violet blue color.

	Each
7 ft. high	\$ 8
8 ft. high	10
9 ft. high	12
10 ft. high	15
11 ft. high	20
12 ft. high	25

AMAWALK TREES

Juniper—Juniperus

[Continued]

PFITZER'S. *Juniperus Pfitzeriana*

A low growing form, with spreading branches. The foliage is bluish green. Valuable for planting in front of taller evergreens and for use in a border.

	Each
2 ft. high	\$ 4
3 ft. high	8

SAVIN. *Juniperus Sabina*

A low growing form with deep green foliage and spreading branches. Valuable for planting in front of taller evergreens and for use in a border.

	Each
2 ft. high	\$ 3
3 ft. high	7

STRICTA. *Excelsa Stricta*

A small tree of upright, pyramidal form, with bluish green foliage.

	Each
3 ft. high	\$ 4
4 ft. high	8
5 ft. high	12

Larch—Larix

CHINESE GOLDEN LARCH. *Pseudolarix Amabilis*

One of the finest trees grown. A deciduous conifer—a cone bearing tree which loses its leaves in the fall. This is a rare variety of Larch that develops into a large spreading tree of great beauty. The foliage turns to a rich shade of burnt orange in the fall.

	Each
20 ft. high	\$100
22 ft. high	120
24 ft. high	145
26 ft. high	175
28 ft. high	205
30 ft. high	235

A M A W A L K T R E E S

Pine—Pinus

AUSTRIAN. *Pinus Austriaca*

The hardiest evergreen grown. It thrives in the most exposed situations and is adapted to any soil except wet ground. It forms a stately and symmetrical tree with spreading branches and stiff, rich, dark green needles, two to a cluster.

	Each
6 ft. high	\$ 8
7 ft. high	10
8 ft. high	12
9 ft. high	15
10 ft. high	20
11 ft. high	25
12 ft. high	30
13 ft. high	35
14 ft. high	40
15 ft. high	45
16 ft. high	50
17 ft. high	55
18 ft. high	60
19 ft. high	70
20 ft. high	80
21 ft. high	90
22 ft. high	100
23 ft. high	110
24 ft. high	120
25 ft. high	130
26 ft. high	145
27 ft. high	160
28 ft. high	175
29 ft. high	190
31 ft. high	220
33 ft. high	250
35 ft. high	290

MUGHO. *Pinus Mughus*

A dwarf variety, with dark green foliage, suitable for growing in evergreen groups and rockeries.

	Each
2 ft. high	\$ 2
3 ft. high	6
4 ft. high	10
5 ft. high	15



A block of Amawalk Austrian Pines 10 to 30 feet high



A block of Amawalk American Arborvitae 10 to 12 feet high

A M A W A L K T R E E S

Pine—Pinus

[Continued]

RED. *Pinus Resinosa*

A hardy, vigorous variety that develops into a large tree. Has red-dish brown branches and soft green needles, two to a cluster.

	Each
6 ft. high	\$ 8
7 ft. high	10
8 ft. high	12
9 ft. high	15
10 ft. high	20
11 ft. high	25
12 ft. high	30
13 ft. high	35
14 ft. high	40
15 ft. high	45
16 ft. high	50
17 ft. high	55
18 ft. high	60

SCOTCH. *Pinus Sylvestris*

A hardy variety of Pine adapted to dry soil. It grows rapidly, and has short bluish-green needles, two to a cluster.

	Each
7 ft. high	\$ 8
8 ft. high	10
9 ft. high	12
10 ft. high	15
11 ft. high	20
12 ft. high	25
13 ft. high	30
14 ft. high	35
15 ft. high	40
16 ft. high	45
17 ft. high	50
18 ft. high	55
19 ft. high	60
20 ft. high	65

Pine—Pinus

[Continued]

WHITE. *Pinus Strobus*

A popular variety of Pine. Forms a large spreading tree. It grows rapidly in any well drained soil. Has soft, light green needles, five to a cluster.

	Each
10 ft. high	\$ 15
11 ft. high	17
12 ft. high	20
13 ft. high	25
14 ft. high	30
15 ft. high	35
16 ft. high	40
17 ft. high	45
18 ft. high	50
19 ft. high	55
20 ft. high	60
21 ft. high	65
22 ft. high	75
23 ft. high	85
24 ft. high	95
25 ft. high	105
26 ft. high	115
27 ft. high	125
28 ft. high	135
29 ft. high	150
30 ft. high	165
31 ft. high	180
32 ft. high	195
33 ft. high	210
34 ft. high	225
35 ft. high	240

A M A W A L K T R E E S

Retinospora—Chamaecyparis

The Retinosporas are very decorative evergreens suitable for formal gardening.

FILIFERA

A low, spreading variety with fine, bright green foliage.

	Each
3 ft. high	\$ 6
4 ft. high	8
5 ft. high	10
6 ft. high	12
7 ft. high	15

FILIFERA AUREA

The golden form of the above. It keeps its brilliant coloring throughout the year.

	Each
2 ft. high	\$ 4
3 ft. high	6
4 ft. high	8

PISIFERA

Forms a medium sized tree, graceful and open in contour with light green foliage.

	Each
5 ft. high	\$ 6
6 ft. high	8
7 ft. high	10

PISIFERA AUREA

The golden form of the above. The new growth is a rich, golden yellow, changing later to a greener shade.

	Each
5 ft. high	\$ 6
6 ft. high	8
7 ft. high	10
8 ft. high	12
9 ft. high	15
10 ft. high	20
11 ft. high	25
12 ft. high	30

A M A W A L K T R E E S

Retinospora—Chamaecyparis
[Continued]

PLUMOSA

The hardiest of the green Retinosporas. Will stand close shearing.

	Each
4 ft. high	\$ 6
5 ft. high	8
6 ft. high	10
7 ft. high	12

PLUMOSA AUREA

The finest golden evergreen for formal effects. Our specimens are closely sheared in round or pyramidal form.

	Each
5 ft. high	\$ 8
6 ft. high	10
7 ft. high	12
8 ft. high	15
9 ft. high	20
10 ft. high	25
11 ft. high	30

SILVER. *Retinospora Squarrosa Veitchii*

Of a rich silvery blue color and makes a beautiful contrast with the green and golden tints of other varieties.

	Each
4 ft. high	\$ 6
5 ft. high	8
6 ft. high	10
7 ft. high	12
8 ft. high	15

AMAWALK TREES

Spruce and Fir—*Picea* and *Abies*

COLORADO BLUE. *Picea Pungens Glauca*

Grown on its own roots. A native of the West. It is a vigorous, compact tree, symmetrical in form and will stand any exposure. Its foliage ranges from brilliant blue to a deep greenish blue. Thrives in any well drained soil.

	Each
5 ft. high	\$ 8
6 ft. high	10
7 ft. high	12
8 ft. high	15
9 ft. high	20
10 ft. high	25
11 ft. high	30
12 ft. high	35
13 ft. high	40
14 ft. high	45
18 ft. high	70
19 ft. high	75
20 ft. high	80
21 ft. high	90
22 ft. high	100
24 ft. high	120
26 ft. high	140
28 ft. high	160
30 ft. high	190
32 ft. high	220

KOSTER BLUE. *Picea Pungens Glauca Kosteri Compacta*

A grafted form of the Blue Spruce. The foliage is a more brilliant blue than that of the Colorado, which coloring it keeps throughout the year.

	Each
13 ft. high	\$ 45
14 ft. high	50
15 ft. high	60
16 ft. high	70
20 ft. high	110
22 ft. high	130
24 ft. high	150
26 ft. high	170
28 ft. high	190



Amawalk Colorado Blue Spruce 20 feet high

Spruce and Fir—Picea and Abies

[Continued]

CONCOLOR. *Abies Concolor*

One of the most beautiful and useful of our evergreens. It is extremely hardy and will withstand exposure and cold. It has a soft, flat light green needle, and a full compact symmetrical growth. Develops into a very stately tree.

	Each
7 ft. high	\$ 15
8 ft. high	20
9 ft. high	25
10 ft. high	30
11 ft. high	35
12 ft. high	40

DOUGLAS. *Abies Douglassi*

A fine, rapid growing, hardy tree from the Rocky Mountains. It has soft, bright green foliage. It will grow in any well drained soil, and develops into a large tree.

	Each
6 ft. high	\$ 6
7 ft. high	8
8 ft. high	10
9 ft. high	12
10 ft. high	15
11 ft. high	20
12 ft. high	25
13 ft. high	30
14 ft. high	40
15 ft. high	50
16 ft. high	60
18 ft. high	80

NIKKO. *Abies Homolepis (Brachyphylla)*

A hardy variety of upright growth. Distinctive for its rich green foliage which is silvery below and dark green above.

	Each
12 ft. high	\$ 40
14 ft. high	60
16 ft. high	80
18 ft. high	100

Spruce and Fir—Picea and Abies

[Continued]

NORWAY. *Picea Excelsa*

A popular and inexpensive evergreen which grows rapidly into a large sized tree. Has pendulous branches with shiny dark green needles. When transplanted needs a sheltered location, although it will become adapted to exposure if protected from the wind for the first year or two until its roots become re-established.

We can supply Norway Spruce in the following sizes, either closely sheared for formal effects and hedge planting, or with their natural open growth.

	Each
6 ft. high	\$ 5
7 ft. high	6
8 ft. high	8
9 ft. high	10
10 ft. high	12
11 ft. high	14
12 ft. high	17
13 ft. high	20
14 ft. high	25
15 ft. high	30
16 ft. high	35
17 ft. high	40
18 ft. high	45
19 ft. high	50
20 ft. high	55
21 ft. high	60
22 ft. high	70
23 ft. high	80
24 ft. high	90
25 ft. high	100
26 ft. high	110
27 ft. high	120
28 ft. high	130
29 ft. high	140
30 ft. high	150
31 ft. high	160
32 ft. high	170
33 ft. high	180
34 ft. high	200
35 ft. high	220

AMAWALK TREES

Yew—Taxus

ENGLISH YEW. *Taxus Baccata*

A dense slow-growing evergreen with flat, dark green foliage and bright red berries in the fall. Planted in gardens for formal and informal effects.

	Each
2 ft. high	\$ 10
3 ft. high	12

SPREADING ENGLISH YEW. *Taxus Baccata Repandens*

Low growing variety of the above. Of very slow, spreading, compact growth.

	Each
2 ft. spread	\$ 10
3 ft. spread	15
4 ft. spread	20

DWARF JAPANESE YEW. *Taxus Cuspidata Brevifolia*

One of the most handsome of the dwarf evergreens, with dense, spreading, bushy growth. It is very hardy and keeps its rich dark green color throughout the year. Has red berries in the fall. Extensively used for plantings near house and garden for formal and informal effects.

	Each
4 ft. high	\$ 45
5 ft. high	60
6 ft. high	75

UPRIGHT JAPANESE YEW. *Taxus Cuspidata Capitata*

Upright variety of the above. Of slow, upright growth with dark green foliage.

	Each
4 ft. high	\$ 15
5 ft. high	20
6 ft. high	30

COLLECTED TREES

WE ARE WELL EQUIPPED WITH BIG TREE MOVING MACHINES
AND ARE GLAD UPON REQUEST TO GIVE QUOTATIONS ON
SUPPLYING AND MOVING THE FOLLOWING COLLECTED TREES
UP TO 25 INCH DIAMETER OF TRUNK AND FROM
20 TO 80 FEET IN HEIGHT,

American Elms

Sugar Maples

Red Cedars

American White Birch in clumps

Dogwoods

We can also supply for our customers

old specimen Boxwood

native Mountain Laurel

native Rhododendrons



We are anxious to co-operate with our customers in making their planting a permanent success and will advise them about the care of their trees, either by letter or personal call, without cost for a period of one year.

